

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	9190	amidino	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L2	65646	maleate	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L3	22598	nitric adj oxide	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L4	78647	cysteine	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L5	4193	L3 and L4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L6	592	L5 and L2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L7	41	L6 and L1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L8	2	"6586474".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L9	271	(562/557).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/07/19 11:11
L10	3	L7 and L9	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L11	1301	514/562.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11

EAST Search History

L12	3	L7 and L11	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L13	5	L10 or L12	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L14	2	L12 not L10	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11
L15	9	cysteine adj maleate	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/07/19 11:11

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 06:07:03 ON 19 JUL 2006

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL
SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 06:07:52 ON 19 JUL 2006
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 17 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 893880-40-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 17 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 893880-40-5

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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

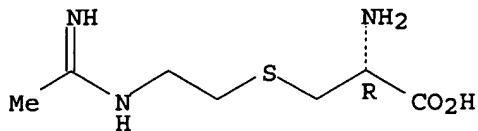
```
=> e S-(2-((1-iminoethyl)amino)ethyl)-2-methyl-L-cysteine maleate hydrochloride/cn
E1      1      S-(2,6-DIFORMYL-4-METHYLPHENYL)DIMETHYLTHIOCARBAMATE/CN
E2      1      S-(2-(((3-(METHYLOXY)PHENYL)METHYL)AMINO)CARBONYL)-4-OXO-3,
                  4-DIHYDROQUINAZOLIN-6-YL) DIMETHYLTHIOCARBAMATE/CN
E3      0 --> S-(2-((1-IMINOETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-2-METHYL-L-CYSTEINE MALEATE
                  HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E4      1      S-(2-((1-IMINOETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-L-CYSTEINE/CN
E5      1      S-(2-((2-(2-THIAZOLYLCARBAMOYL)ETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL) HYDROGEN T
                  HIOSULFATE/CN
E6      1      S-(2-((2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL) DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHOROTHIOATE
                  /CN
E7      1      S-(2-((3-(ETHYLAMINO)PROPYL)AMINO)ETHYL) DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHOR
                  OTHIOATE/CN
E8      1      S-(2-((3-AMINOPROPYL)AMINO)-2-METHYLPROPYL) DIHYDROGEN PHOSPH
                  HOROTHIOATE/CN
E9      1      S-(2-((3-AMINOPROPYL)AMINO)ETHYL) DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHOROTHIOATE
                  E/CN
E10     1      S-(2-((4-AMINOBUTYL)AMINO)ETHYL) DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHOROTHIOATE
                  /CN
E11     1      S-(2-((5-AMINOPENTYL)AMINO)ETHYL) DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHOROTHIOATE
                  E/CN
E12     1      S-(2-((5-AMINOPENTYL)AMINO)ETHYL) PHOSPHOROTHIOATE/CN

=> e4
L1      1 "S-(2-((1-IMINOETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-L-CYSTEINE"/CN

=> d 11
```

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L1  ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN  174827-41-9  REGISTRY
ED  Entered STN: 05 Apr 1996
CN  L-Cysteine, S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN  S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-L-cysteine
FS  STEREOSEARCH
MF  C7 H15 N3 O2 S
SR  CA
LC  STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
```

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file caplus	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	7.54	7.75

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 06:09:00 ON 19 JUL 2006
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 FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Jul 2006 (20060717/ED)

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<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

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=> l1
L2      4 L1

=> d 12 1-4 ti ffbib abs

L2      ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI      Combinations using a mast cell inhibiting moiety and an inducible nitric
          oxide synthase (iNOS) inhibitor moiety for the treatment of asthma and
          other pulmonary disorders
AN      2005:612274 CAPLUS
DN      143:109803
TI      Combinations using a mast cell inhibiting moiety and an inducible nitric
          oxide synthase (iNOS) inhibitor moiety for the treatment of asthma and
          other pulmonary disorders
IN      Pearson, James; Talley, John J.; Currie, Mark
PA      Microbia, Inc., USA
SO      PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
        CODEN: PIXXD2
DT      Patent
LA      English
```

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005063732	A1	20050714	WO 2004-US43082	20041223
		W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW		
		RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
				US 2003-531957P	P' 20031223

OS MARPAT 143:109803

AB Compds. and methods for the treatment of asthma and other pulmonary disorders are disclosed. The methods involve mast cell stabilization together with selective inhibition of iNOS. The compds. are combinations of a mast cell inhibiting moiety and an inhibitor of iNOS.

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Dermatologic use of S-substituted L-cysteine derivatives
AN 2003:737562 CAPLUS
DN 139:250327
TI Dermatologic use of S-substituted L-cysteine derivatives
IN Ghisalberti, Carlo
PA Brazil
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003075901	A2	20030918	WO 2003-IB857	20030310
	WO 2003075901	A3	20031231		
		W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW		
		RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
				IT 2002-MI510	A 20020311
AU	2003209542	A1	20030922	AU 2003-209542	20030310
				IT 2002-MI510	A 20020311
				WO 2003-IB857	W 20030310

OS MARPAT 139:250327

AB The invention relates to the use of S-substituted L-cysteine and derivs. for the manufacture of a topical medicament or a cosmetic agent useful to improve conditions and to alleviate the symptoms of dermatol. disorders related to the impairment of lipid metabolism, suitable for the treatment of edematos-fibrosclerotic panniculopathy, ichthyosis, hyperkeratosis, Darier disease, lichen simplex chronicus, keloid, scar, acne, rosacea and couparose. Benzyl substituted L-cysteine (I) was prepared by the reaction of Sn(Cys)2 with benzyl bromide. A topical composition contained white petrolatum 10.0, light liquid paraffin 9.0, stearyl alc. 4.0, cetyl alc. 4.0, polyoxyethylene cetyl ether 3.0, I 1.0, glycerin 10.0, perfumes,

preservatives, and water q.s. 100 g. The composition was used for the treatment of couparose and rosacea.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Inhibition of inducible nitric oxide synthase by acetamidine derivatives of hetero-substituted lysine and homolysine
AN 2000:209102 CAPLUS
DN 133:12344
TI Inhibition of inducible nitric oxide synthase by acetamidine derivatives of hetero-substituted lysine and homolysine
AU Young, Robert J.; Beams, Richard M.; Carter, Keith; Clark, Helen A. R.; Coe, Diane M.; Chambers, C. Lynn; Davies, P. Ifeyinwa; Dawson, John; Drysdale, Martin J.; Franzman, Karl W.; French, Colin; Hodgson, Simon T.; Hodson, Harold F.; Kleanthous, Savvas; Rider, Peter; Sanders, Daniela; Sawyer, David A.; Scott, Keith J.; Shearer, Barry G.; Stocker, Richard; Smith, Steven; Tackley, Miriam C.; Knowles, Richard G.
CS Glaxo Wellcome Research and Development, Stevenage, SG1 2NY, UK
SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2000), 10(6), 597-600
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The synthesis and in vitro evaluation of the acetamidine derivs. of hetero-substituted lysine and homolysine analogs have identified potent inhibitors of human nitric oxide synthase enzymes, including examples with marked selectivity for the inducible isoform.
RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of S-(imidoylamino- or guanidinoalkyl)-L-cysteine S,S-dioxide and analogs as selective inhibitors of nitric oxide synthase
AN 1996:194717 CAPLUS
DN 124:261737
TI Preparation of S-(imidoylamino- or guanidinoalkyl)-L-cysteine S,S-dioxide and analogs as selective inhibitors of nitric oxide synthase
IN Hodson, Harold Francis; Palmer, Richard Michael John; Sawyer, David Alan; Knowles, Richard Graham; Franzmann, Karl Witold; Drysdale, Martin James; Smith, Steven; Davies, Patricia Ifeyinwa; Clark, Helen Alice Rebecca; Shearer, Barry George
PA Wellcome Foundation Ltd., UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9534534	A1	19951221	WO 1995-GB1378	19950614
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			EP 1994-304314 GB 1995-9774	A 19940615 A 19950515
CA	2192668	AA	19951221	CA 1995-2192668 EP 1994-304314 GB 1995-9774	19950614 A 19940615 A 19950515
AU	9528917	A1	19960105	AU 1995-28917	19950614
AU	692892	B2	19980618	EP 1994-304314 GB 1995-9774	A 19940615 A 19950515

ZA 9504940	A	19961217	WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
EP 765308	A1	19970402	ZA 1995-4940	19950614
EP 765308	B1	20000405	EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
CN 1155276	A	19970723	CN 1995-194518	19950614
CN 1070849	B	20010912	EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
BR 9507995	A	19970805	BR 1995-7995	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
HU 77407	A2	19980428	HU 1996-3454	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
JP 10506371	T2	19980623	JP 1996-501803	19950614
JP 2989010	B2	19991213	EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
EP 957087	A2	19991117	EP 1999-116304	19950614
EP 957087	A3	20001220		
EP 957087	B1	20021204		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
IE, SI, LT, LV				
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			EP 1995-924405	A3 19950614
JP 2000026402	A2	20000125	JP 1999-160193	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			JP 1996-501803	A3 19950614
IL 114142	A1	20000217	IL 1995-114142	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
AT 191470	E	20000415	AT 1995-924405	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
ES 2145282	T3	20000701	ES 1995-924405	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
PT 765308	T	20000929	PT 1995-924405	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
RU 2162841	C2	20010210	RU 1997-100747	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
AT 229001	E	20021215	AT 1999-116304	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			EP 1995-924405	A3 19950614
			EP 1999-116304	A 19950614
PT 957087	T	20030430	PT 1999-116304	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
ES 2189322	T3	20030701	ES 1999-116304	19950614
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
TW 442453	B	20010623	TW 1995-84107349	19950715

			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
FI 9605019	A	19961213	FI 1996-5019	19961213
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
NO 9605379	A	19961213	NO 1996-5379	19961213
NO 308655	B1	20001009	EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
US 5889056	A	19990330	US 1996-750679	19961227
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
HK 1003935	A1	20010119	HK 1998-103253	19980417
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614
GR 3033746	T3	20001031	GR 2000-401441	20000622
			EP 1994-304314	A 19940615
			GB 1995-9774	A 19950515
			EP 1995-924405	A 19950614
			WO 1995-GB1378	W 19950614

OS MARPAT 124:261737

AB The title compds. $R1C(:NH)NH(CH2)pS(:O)(:O)n(CH2)qCH(NH2)CO2H$ [R1 = (a) C1-6 straight or branched chain alkyl, C2-6 alkenyl, C2-6 alkynyl C3-6 cycloalkyl, C3-6 cycloalkyl-C1-6alkyl, each optionally substituted by 1-3 groups independently selected from cyano, NO₂, COR₂ (wherein R₂ = H, C1-6 alkyl, OH, or C1-6 alkoxy), or NR₄R₅ (R₄, R₅ = H, C1-6 alkyl), (b) a group S(O)mR₆ (m = 0, 1 or 2; R₆ = H, C1-6 alkyl, HO, or NR₇R₈; wherein R₇, R₈ = H, C1-6 alkyl), (c) a group PO(OR₉)₂ (wherein R₉ = H, C1-6 alkyl), (d) a group NR₁₀R₁₁ (wherein R₁₀, R₁₁ = H, C1-6 alkyl, COR₁₂, S(O)mR₁₃; wherein R₁₂ = H, C1-6 alkyl; m = 0, 1 or 2; R₁₃ = H, C1-6 alkyl), or (e) a group OR₁₄ (wherein R₁₄ = H, C1-6 alkyl optionally substituted by 1-3 halo atoms, C6-10 aryl or COR₁₅; wherein R₁₅ = H, C1-6 alkyl); p = 2 or 3; q = 1 or 2; n = 0 or 1] and all salts, esters, amides and physiol. acceptably prodrugs thereof, which are useful for the treatment of a condition where there is an advantage in inhibiting nitric oxide production from arginine by the action of NO synthase, more specifically iNOS described bellow, are prepared. In particular, these amino acid derivs. show selective inhibition of a Ca⁺⁺-independent isoenzyme of NO synthase (iNOS), which is induced after activation of vascular smooth muscle, macrophage, endothelial cells, and a number of other cells by endotoxin and cytokines, compared to two other isoenzymes of NO synthase, which are a constitutive Ca⁺⁺/calmodulin dependent enzyme (eNOS) present in vascular endothelial cells and a constitutive Ca⁺⁺/calmodulin dependent enzyme (nNOS) located in the brain and some peripheral nervous system. They are useful for the treatment of shock states resulting from overprodn. of NO by iNOS such as septic shock or shock caused by fulminant hepatic failure or by therapy with cytokines. Thus, S-benzyl-2-fluorothioacetimidate hydrobromide (preparation given) was to tert-Bu 6-amino-2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-4,4-dioxo-4-thiahexanoate (preparation given) in EtOH and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0° for 1 h to give tert-Bu 2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-6-(1-imino-2-fluoroethylamino)-4,4-dioxo-4-thiahexanoate hydrobromide, which was stirred HBr in AcOH at room temperature for 2 h to give 2-amino-6-(1-imino-2-fluoroethylamino)-4,4-dioxo-4-thiahexanoic acid dihydrobromide (I). I and 2-amino-6-(1-iminoethylamino)-4,4-dioxo-4-thiahexanoic acid (II) in vitro inhibited purified human NOS isoenzymes iNOS with Ki values of 1.9 and 2.9, resp., eNOS with Ki values of 23 and 79, resp., and nNOS with Ki values of 2.6 and 18, resp., and selectivity for iNOS vs. eNOS 12 and 27 relative to NG-monomethyl-L-arginine (L-NMMA), resp. II was able to restore fully the blood pressure to the normal range in mice suffering from lipopolysaccharide-induced endotoxin shock.

=> maleate
30462 MALEATE
1852 MALEATES
L3 31025 MALEATE
(MALEATE OR MALEATES)

=> 12 and 13
L4 0 L2 AND L3

=> cysteine
102063 CYSTEINE
5677 CYSTEINES
L5 104278 CYSTEINE
(CYSTEINE OR CYSTEINES)

=> 13(1)15
L6 211 L3(L)L5

=> nitric oxide
170925 NITRIC
3 NITRICS
170928 NITRIC
(NITRIC OR NITRICS)
1666580 OXIDE
342184 OXIDES
1763721 OXIDE
(OXIDE OR OXIDES)
L7 104677 NITRIC OXIDE
(NITRIC(W)OXIDE)

=> 16 and 17
L8 7 L6 AND L7

=> d 18 1-7 ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate hydrochloride crystalline salt

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate form II crystalline salt

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate form II crystalline salt

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Nitrogen monoxide (NO) and glucose. Unexpected links between energy
metabolism and NO-mediated iron mobilization from cells

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Role of glutathione in nitric oxide-mediated injury to
rat gastric mucosal cells

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Nitrogen dioxide causes pulmonary arterial relaxation via thiol
nitrosation and NO formation

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Nitric oxide production by cultured aortic endothelial
cells in response to thiol depletion and replenishment

=> d 18 1-7 ti fbib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate hydrochloride crystalline salt
AN 2004:780659 CAPLUS
DN 141:261066
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate hydrochloride crystalline salt
IN Sheikh, Ahmad; Brostrom, Lyle R.; Czyzewski, Ann M.; Zia, Vahid
PA Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004080956	A1	20040923	WO 2004-IB678	20040304
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
AU	2004220266	A1	20040923	AU 2004-220266	20040304
				US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB678	A 20040304
CA	2518745	AA	20040923	CA 2004-2518745	20040304
				US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB678	W 20040304
EP	1603872	A1	20051214	EP 2004-717188	20040304
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK			US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB678	W 20040304
BR	2004008226	A	20060301	BR 2004-8226	20040304
				US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB678	W 20040304
CN	1787993	A	20060614	CN 2004-80012896	20040304
				US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
US	2005038120	A1	20050217	US 2004-797462	20040310
				US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
NL	1025691	A1	20040914	NL 2004-1025691	20040311
				US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
NO	2005004645	A	20051125	NO 2005-4645	20051010
				US 2003-453496P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB678	W 20040304

AB The invention relates to crystalline S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine maleate hydrochloride (I) for use in treating conditions characterized by an overexpression of nitric oxide from the inducible isoform of nitric oxide synthase. The examples describe methods used to make crystalline I that may be arranged as generally orderly packed agglomerates, which are particularly useful in making pharmaceutical compns.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate form II crystalline salt

AN 2004:780658 CAPLUS

DN 141:261065

TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate form II crystalline salt

IN Brostrom, Lyle R.

PA Pharmacia Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004080955	A1	20040923	WO 2004-IB627	20040304
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			US 2003-453796P	P 20030311
	CA 2518737	AA	20040923	CA 2004-2518737	20040304
				US 2003-453796P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB627	W 20040304
	EP 1603871	A1	20051214	EP 2004-717172	20040304
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK			US 2003-453796P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB627	W 20040304
	BR 2004008483	A	20060404	BR 2004-8483	20040304
				US 2003-453796P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB627	W 20040304
	US 2004204488	A1	20041014	US 2004-797348	20040310
				US 2003-453796P	P 20030311

AB The invention relates to a method of preparing crystalline S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine (I) maleate for use in decreasing nitric oxide production in a subject. Thus, I maleate melting at 123 °C was obtained by crystallization from an acetonitrile solution. Free base I was obtained by reaction of N-Boc-cysteamine (Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl) with chloroacetone then sodium cyanide and ammonium carbonate, chromatog. separation of enantiomeric imidazolidinedione derivs., and reaction with Et acetimidate hydrochloride. Crystalline I maleate was analyzed by X-ray powder diffraction and thermal anal.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate form II crystalline salt
AN 2004:780657 CAPLUS
DN 141:261064
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate form II crystalline salt
IN Sheikh, Ahmad; Brostrom, Lyle
PA Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004080954	A1	20040923	WO 2004-IB697	20040304
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	CA 2517728	AA	20040923	CA 2004-2517728	20040304
				US 2003-453782P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB697	W 20040304
	EP 1603869	A1	20051214	EP 2004-717175	20040304
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK			US 2003-453782P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB697	W 20040304
	BR 2004008177	A	20060301	BR 2004-8177	20040304
				US 2003-453782P	P 20030311
				WO 2004-IB697	W 20040304
	US 2004209956	A1	20041021	US 2004-797500	20040310
				US 2003-453782P	P 20030311

AB The invention relates to a method of preparing crystalline S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)aminoethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine (I) maleate for use in decreasing nitric oxide production in a subject. Thus, I maleate melting at 77.69 °C was obtained by crystallization from an acetonitrile solution. Free base I was obtained by reaction of N-Boc-cysteamine (Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl) with chloroacetone then sodium cyanide and ammonium carbonate, chromatog. separation of enantiomeric imidazolidinedione derivs., and reaction with Et acetimidate hydrochloride. Crystalline I maleate was analyzed by X-ray powder diffraction and thermal anal.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Nitrogen monoxide (NO) and glucose. Unexpected links between energy metabolism and NO-mediated iron mobilization from cells
AN 2001:137950 CAPLUS
DN 134:234841
TI Nitrogen monoxide (NO) and glucose. Unexpected links between energy metabolism and NO-mediated iron mobilization from cells
AU Watts, Ralph N.; Richardson, Des R.
CS Iron Metabolism and Chelation Group, The Heart Research Institute, Sydney, 2050, Australia
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (2001), 276(7), 4724-4732
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Nitrogen monoxide (NO) affects cellular iron metabolism due to its high affinity for this metal ion. Indeed, NO has been shown to increase the mRNA binding activity of the iron-regulatory protein 1, which is a major regulator of iron homeostasis. Recently, we have shown that NO generators increase ⁵⁹Fe efflux from cells prelabeled with ⁵⁹Fe-transferrin. The

mechanism involved in this process remains unknown, and in this investigation we demonstrate that it is potentiated upon adding D-glucose (D-Glc) to the reincubation medium. In D-Glc-free or D-Glc-containing media, 5.6 and 16.5% of cellular 59Fe was released, resp., in the presence of S-nitrosoglutathione. This difference in 59Fe release was observed with a variety of NO generators and cell types and was not due to a change in cell viability. Kinetic studies showed that D-Glc had no effect on the rate of NO production by NO generators. Moreover, only the metabolizable monosaccharides D-Glc and D-mannose could stimulate NO-mediated 59Fe mobilization, whereas other sugars not easily metabolized by fibroblasts had no effect. Hence, metabolism of the monosaccharides was essential to increase NO-mediated 59Fe release. Incubation of cells with the citric acid cycle intermediates, citrate and pyruvate, did not enhance NO-mediated 59Fe release. Significantly, preincubation with the GSH-depleting agents, L-buthionine-[S,R]-sulfoximine or di-Et maleate, prevented NO-mediated 59Fe mobilization. This effect was reversed by incubating cells with N-acetyl-L-cysteine that reconstitutes GSH. These results indicate that GSH levels are essential for NO-mediated 59Fe efflux. Hence, D-Glc metabolism via the hexose monophosphate shunt resulting in the generation of GSH may be essential for NO-mediated 59Fe release. These results have important implications for intracellular signaling by NO and also NO-mediated cytotoxicity of activated macrophages that is due, in part, to iron release from tumor target cells.

RE.CNT 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Role of glutathione in nitric oxide-mediated injury to
rat gastric mucosal cells
AN 1997:64411 CAPLUS
DN 126:155904
TI Role of glutathione in nitric oxide-mediated injury to
rat gastric mucosal cells
AU Wakulich, Candice A.; Tepperman, Barry L.
CS Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Western
Ontario, London, Ontario, Can.
SO European Journal of Pharmacology (1997), 319(2/3), 333-341
CODEN: EUPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB Recent studies suggest that in some cell types, the activity of nitric oxide (NO) is influenced by the endogenous antioxidant, reduced glutathione (GSH). The present study has examined the role of GSH in NO-induced cytotoxicity in cells harvested from the rat gastric mucosa. Cell integrity was assessed by Trypan blue exclusion and alamar blue dye absorbance. Pretreatment of rats with bacterial endotoxin lipopolysaccharide increased Ca²⁺-independent NO synthase (iNO synthase) activity (as detected by the radiolabeled conversion of [¹⁴C]arginine to [¹⁴C]citrulline), lowered GSH content and increased cell injury. Lipopolysaccharide treatment also resulted in a significant increase in the in vitro production of reactive oxygen metabolites as assessed by the fluorescent probe 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate. Inhibition of iNO synthase activity by dexamethasone and NG-nitro-L-arginine Me ester prevented these effects. Similarly, the NO donor, S-nitrosoacetylpenicillamine depleted GSH stores and damaged cells in a dose-dependent manner. The effects of S-nitrosoacetylpenicillamine were diminished by the NO scavenger, 2-phenyl-4,4,5,5,-tetramethylimidazoline-1-oxyl-3-oxide. In contrast, incubating cells with N-acetyl-L-cysteine to augment endogenous GSH synthesis, prevented the effects of S-nitroso acetyl-penicillamine. Reduction of GSH stores by pretreatment of rats with buthionine sulfoximine or incubating cells in vitro with di-Et maleate, increased oxidant production and exacerbated NO-induced cell injury. These results suggest that excessive

levels of NO alter GSH homeostasis and increase the generation of oxidants leading to increased gastric cellular injury.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Nitrogen dioxide causes pulmonary arterial relaxation via thiol nitrosation and NO formation
AN 1996:203702 CAPLUS
DN 124:285349
TI Nitrogen dioxide causes pulmonary arterial relaxation via thiol nitrosation and NO formation
AU Davidson, Cathleen A.; Kaminski, Pawel M.; Wu, Mingdan; Wolin, Michael S.
CS Dep. Physiol., New York Med. Coll., Valhalla, NY, 10595, USA
SO American Journal of Physiology (1996), 270(3, Pt. 2), H1038-H1043
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
PB American Physiological Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB Micromolar concns. of NO₂, a key metabolite of NO and peroxynitrite (ONOO⁻), were observed to cause a prolonged relaxation of isolated endothelium-removed rings of bovine pulmonary arteries (BPA) precontracted with 30 mM K⁺. Relaxation to NO₂ was markedly inhibited by 1 μ M Hb, 10 μ M methylene blue (MB), and 10 μ M LY-83583. The response to NO₂ was enhanced in the presence of 1 mM reduced glutathione (GSH) or cysteine. The addition of NO₂ to Krebs bicarbonate buffer (under 95% N₂-5% CO₂) containing 1 mM GSH or BPA resulted in an increase in NO formation (measured in head space gas). Relaxation to NO₂ and NO formation were markedly decreased after GSH depletion by pretreatment of BPA with di-Et maleate. A HPLC anal. of the products formed immediately after the addition of NO₂ to GSH detected a previously isolated (but not identified) potent relaxing agent formed by a reaction of GSH with ONOO⁻, and this material comigrated with a synthetic product thought to be S-nitro-GSH (GSNO₂). Nanomolar concns. of GSNO₂ caused a potent dose-dependent relaxation that was inhibited by Hb, MB, and LY-83583. Thus, NO₂ appears to cause a prolonged cGMP-mediated relaxation in BPA via thiol nitration and a subsequent time-dependent release of NO. NO₂ (and ONOO⁻) may thus function in a tissue hormone-like regulatory role in inflammatory processes in which large amts. of these species are produced.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Nitric oxide production by cultured aortic endothelial cells in response to thiol depletion and replenishment
AN 1991:580085 CAPLUS
DN 115:180085
TI Nitric oxide production by cultured aortic endothelial cells in response to thiol depletion and replenishment
AU Murphy, Michael E.; Piper, H. Michael; Watanabe, Hiroshi; Sies, Helmut
CS Inst. Physiol. Chem. I, Heinrich Heine Univ., Duesseldorf, D-4000/1, Germany
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1991), 266(29), 19378-83
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA English
AB The requirements and influence of thiols on the production of NO were examined in cultured porcine aortic endothelial cells. NO production was diminished when cells were pretreated with thiol-depleting agents (IC₅₀: N-ethylmaleimide, 30 μ M; 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene, 200 μ M; diamide, 1.5 mM; di-Et maleate, 20 mM). The depletion of glutathione (45-99% loss at the various IC₅₀ values) and protein thiols (3-25% loss at IC₅₀) showed no consistent relationship to decreased NO production. The effects of the agents on NO production were not linked to altered sensitivity to the stimulant (Ca ionophore A 23187; maximal effect at 10 μ M), but roughly paralleled the appearance of cell damage (17-44% lactate dehydrogenase release at IC₅₀). The decrease in NO production due to 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene was partially reversed by cysteine,

dithioerythritol, and dihydrolipoate, whereas cystine partially reversed the decrease due to diamide or di-Et malate. On the other hand, several thiols diminished NO production in control cells. Overall, alterations of NO production did not parallel the depletion or replenishment of either glutathione, protein thiol, or soluble thiol pools, and so the results argue against hypotheses that cellular thiols are either substrates or necessary cofactors in the pathway of NO synthesis in endothelial cells.

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NEWS 7 MAY 19 Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced
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USPATFULL/USPAT2
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NEWS 10 JUN 02 The first reclassification of IPC codes now complete in
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NEWS 11 JUN 26 TULSA/TULSA2 reloaded and enhanced with new search and
and display fields
NEWS 12 JUN 28 Price changes in full-text patent databases EPFULL and PCTFULL
NEWS 13 JUL 07 Coverage of Research Disclosure reinstated in DWPI
NEWS 14 JUL 11 CHEMSAFE reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 15 JUL 14 FSTA enhanced with Japanese patents

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01b, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 JUNE 2006.

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=> amidino

=> cysteine
102084 CYSTEINE
5677 CYSTEINES
L2 104298 CYSTEINE
(CYSTEINE OR CYSTEINES)

=> l1 and l2

=> nitric oxide
170968 NITRIC
3 NITRICCS
170971 NITRIC
(NITRIC OR NITRICCS)
1666940 OXIDE
342256 OXIDES
1764090 OXIDE
(OXIDE OR OXIDES)
L4 104700 NITRIC OXIDE
(NITRIC(W)OXIDE)

=> 13 and 14
L5 3 L3 AND L4

=> maleate
30468 MALEATE
1852 MALEATES
L6 31031 MALEATE
(MALEATE OR MALEATES)

=> 15 and 16
L7 0 L5 AND L6

=> 13 and 16
L8 0 L3 AND L6

=> 11 and 16
L9 19 L1 AND L6

=> 12 and 19
MISSING OPERATOR L2 MAND
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> 12 and 19
L10 0 L2 AND L9

=> d 19 10-19 ti

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Identification of amines

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Gas chromatographic non standard method of identification of aliphatic
amines

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI N, N-Anhydروبis(2-hydroxyethyl)biguanide salts

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Substituted aminopyrazinylcarboxamidoguanidines

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Biosynthesis of urea. VII. Reversible formation of argininosuccinic acid

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Substituted biguanides and their salts

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI The formation of arginosuccinic acid from arginine and fumarate

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Arginosuccinic acid from Chlorella

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Polymerization employing amidines having azo groups

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI The filaricidal derivatives of 1-methylpiperazine

=> d 19 1-9 ti

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of novel anti-inflammatory and analgesic heterocyclic amidines
that inhibit nitrogen oxide (NO) production

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of N-arylsulfonyl-3-substituted indoles with serotonin receptor affinity for treatment of CNS disorders

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Process for preparing 3-(7-amidino-2-naphthyl)-2-phenylpropionic acid derivatives

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of 3-pyridylamines as 5-HT₂ receptor antagonists for treatment of circulatory disorders

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Photographic processing composition and processing method

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of oxides of 1,2,5-thiadiazoles as histamine H-2 antagonists and inhibitors of gastric secretion and their use in pharmaceutical compositions

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Guanylpiperidylhydrazine derivatives

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Effects of cold exposure upon the action of therapeutic drugs. II

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Reactions of secondary α -ketols

=> iminoethyl
L11 674 IMINOETHYL

=> d his

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L1 3799 AMIDINO
L2 104298 CYSTEINE
L3 52 L1 AND L2
L4 104700 NITRIC OXIDE
L5 3 L3 AND L4
L6 31031 MALEATE
L7 0 L5 AND L6
L8 0 L3 AND L6
L9 19 L1 AND L6
L10 0 L2 AND L9
L11 674 IMINOETHYL

=> l6 and l11
L12 7 L6 AND L11

=> d l12 1-7 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine maleate hydrochloride crystalline salt

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine maleate form II crystalline salt

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI S-[2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine
maleate form II crystalline salt

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Endogenous nitric oxide facilitates striatal dopamine and glutamate efflux
in vivo: role of ionotropic glutamate receptor-dependent mechanisms

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis of iminoethylsuccinates or six membered unsaturated lactams

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Amines from camphor imines

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI New types of reactions in the pyrrole series

=> logoff hold
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
25.34	25.55

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
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